

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. JEFFERSON, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1862

The Negro Exodus—The Way of the Transgressor is Hard.

The rebel slaveholders of Middle Tennessee—and they comprise perhaps five sixths of the slaveholders—are filled with alarm at the approaching evil which menaces them with ruin. It is evident that they do not regard the President's emancipation proclamation as *bona fide* fulmen—mere thunder and no lightning—as some newspapers regard it. On the contrary they look upon it, as the most terrible wound yet inflicted upon the peculiar institution, which, as it is the chief corner stone of the Southern Confederacy, so it is the chief corner stone of the rebellion; whose death involves the death of the Southern rebellion. The slaves have heard of the Proclamation, and are following the example of rebellion set them by their masters. It is not wonderful that POMPER and CUFFY should improve upon the teachings of the *Union and American*—a misnomer for the *Disunion and Anti-American*—and of KING HARRIS, and General PILLOW; and refuse to obey masters who reject the idea of law and subordination. Whoever else may affect to doubt that the Proclamation is a live document, the rebels of Middle Tennessee do not doubt it, and they quake in the extremity of their terror as the day draws near when it shall take effect. In Wilson, in Williamson, in Maury, in Rutherford, and in Davidson counties the rebel masters have, for two weeks past, been gathering up their slaves and running them off as expeditiously as possible. Whole plantations which once counted their scores of bondsmen, coal-black, chestnut-brown, saddle-colored, olive-tinted, and saxon-hued, are now depopulated. Their former inhabitants have

“Told down the shore and the hills,
And hung up the white and the black.”

and have been driven off to Dixie—to the land of cotton, cotton-mouth snakes, and cotton-headed politicians.

We have our doubts whether these fugitive masters will find the change for the better. It looks to us like leaping out of the frying pan into the fire. What will they do with their slaves when they get them South? There is no work for them to do, no cotton or tobacco to raise, and nothing for them to eat. It does not seem to us that to collect hundreds of thousands of restless, excited negroes together, is exactly the best method of securing and strengthening the divine institution of slavery, which is sanctioned by the Lord's Prayer, and the sermon on the Mount. To use a plain term, these rebel slaveholders are a set of asses; they never were troubled with much brains, and they have improved very much, of late, the wrong way. If we wanted to stir up mischief, insubordination and the devil generally, in the Cotton States, we would advise these slave-owners of middle Tennessee, to do just as they are doing. Just let them pile up their negroes, four deep, over Mississippi and Alabama, until those States look like the deck of a slave, and beyond all doubt we shall speedily witness an irrepressible conflict compared with which all other conflicts will appear tame and spiritless. Who would have believed, twelve months ago, that during a bloody civil war, the rebel slaveowners, who have always dreaded insurrections among their slaves, even when they were separated from each other on isolated plantations, would, at the most dangerous period of the war, *mass the slaves in one formidable body, and thus render them immeasurably more powerful to inflict injury?* This is precisely what the rebels are doing. But we have heard nobody object to their doing so. If they can stand it, we guess that we can endure it, not only patiently but comfortably. In fact, we confess that we rather like the movement. The rebels are kindly putting their heads so close together, that we can soon sever them at one blow, as if they had but one neck. Nor does it require the gift of prophecy to foretell what will follow in this State.

These splendid plantations, whose area is vast, whose fertility is unsurpassed, and whose climate is delightful, will not be allowed to lie idle. An army of hardy, enterprising immigrants from the Northwest will soon pour in to fill the places left vacant by the slaves; and, in place of half-savage, woolly-headed, coal-black, ragged Africans, as uneducated as the

mules they drive, there will be a multitude of industrious, thinking, well-glad, educated, newspaper-reading, church and school-going, white farmers, able and willing to serve the State in peace and in war. The exchange will not be a bad one; it will soon double our wealth.

Military Quarters.

Article III. of Amendments to the Constitution, says:

“No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.”

Art. V. “No one shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.”

We are not of that class of legal quibblers, and sticklers for the letter of the law, who would rather see this nation perish utterly than have one act done to preserve it not strictly in accordance with the forms of its Constitution. Such patriotism savors too much of that religious pharisaism, which would not save a life on the Sabbath-day for fear of violating the fourth commandment. We repudiate all such narrow-mindedness. But we do not see how the disregard of the above clauses of the Federal Constitution can in any way be of advantage to the Union cause, or tend to preserve the life of the nation. It seems clear to us that the Third Article quoted was intended to apply to a case where war, whether with a foreign or domestic foe, should be carried on within our own borders. The fact that a citizen has entered the service of the country as a soldier, to protect his other fellow-citizens, did not, in the minds of the framers of the Constitution, entitle him to violate any of their rights, among the most sacred of which was the right of every man to occupy his home unmolested, unless deprived of it by process of law. The sages who made the Constitution intended that the military power should be the servant and not the master of the civil power. In the hands of a monarch, who seeks conquest, the army is the controlling power of the nation; but in the hands of a republic, whose people follow the arts of peace, the army is only an agent to be used to restore peace. At the close of the war, the army of a republic resolves itself into citizens, and certainly for the army to destroy the security of citizens, is to commit a kind of suicide. The soldiers destroy their own rights. The Revised Regulations for the army, published by the War Department, since the breaking out of this rebellion, wisely provided that no occasion should be given for the violation of the articles of the Constitution quoted above, and to remove the necessity for officers to obtain quarters, by turning private families out of their homes, enacted that quarters should be furnished by the Government, and where no quarters were furnished, that a liberal commutation of from \$288 to \$688 yearly, should be allowed each officer, according to his rank, to enable him to rent quarters. Officers “in the field” have not a right to hire quarters. It may be necessary in extreme cases—exceptions which confirm the rule laid down—to take private buildings for military offices, but these buildings must be taken by authority of the “Quartermaster, under control of the commanding officer,” and “just compensation” be paid as rent. We have good reason to believe that flagrant outrages have been committed by Federal officers in this city, in the lawless seizure of houses. There is a class of plunderers who have attached themselves to our army, for the purpose of theft, robbery, and swindling. Of course these harpies are wholly indifferent whether they rob the Government, loyal people, or rebels; if they do not find victims in one party, they will try another. They do not care one straw whether the Union lives or dies, so they live at their ease and amass fortunes. One of these officers, a would-be Colonel, a short time since impressed a couple of horses from a widow, in this county, and sold them a few days afterwards and pocketed the proceeds. He was arrested, compelled to disgorge his ill-gotten gains, and “left the country for the country's good.” We have heard of several instances where private families have been ordered to leave their homes by some military upstart, who no doubt acted without a shadow of authority. This is insufferable insolence and tyranny. No doubt many of these officers will attempt to draw their commutation for quarters from the War Department, but they are clearly not entitled to it, where they have occupied houses without authority. We were

told a few days ago that a Lieutenant attempted to expel a respectable family from some rooms which he desired for his private use; and again of another instance in which some military outlaws turned a negro family out of their humble dwelling to make room for inmates of the vilest character. Now the old maxim of law is that “every man's house is his castle,” and the common voice of all ages and nations has declared that a man's roof-tree was something as sacred and inviolable as a temple. No foot but his own and that of his family, may enter it, without his consent, unless it be by the stern command of the law. Are we to hold our homes at the mercy of military upstarts and tyrants who know as little of the constitution of the land and its military regulations, as they do of justice and decency? Must our wives and children be liable to be turned out of doors at any moment by some officer who is in search of more comfortable quarters than his soldiers occupy in the field? We hope not; may we feel assured not; for it is impossible that wrongs so gross should be committed with the consent of our military authorities. The reputation of our army demands that these evils be promptly remedied.

Hon. THEOPHILUS PARSONS, an able New England jurist, whose decisions are quoted in all our courts as of high authority, takes the following view of the President's Emancipation Proclamation. He justifies it solely on the ground that it is a military act:

There are three questions concerning the President's Emancipation Proclamation. One, has he a constitutional power to issue it as a civil, political, or administrative act? The second, was it expedient? The third, has he constitutional power as Commander-in-Chief to issue it, at this time, as a military act?

These questions are perfectly distinct. One of the most common and most fruitful causes of error, upon all subjects, is the mingling of questions which are distinct in themselves, but so near each other that they confuse each other.

Judge Curtis mingles these questions so entirely, that no study of his pamphlet enables me to see clearly as to much of his argument upon which of these questions it is intended to bear.

Let us separate these questions. I am sure that the President has no power to emancipate a single slave, as a civil, political, or administrative act.

Was it expedient? I leave this question to the President. For he is honest, he is capable; he has considered the question long, carefully and painfully, and in all the relations in which it can present itself. However wise I may be, or Judge Curtis may be, on this subject the President must be wiser, or all rules of probability fail.

As to the remaining question, I have not the slightest doubt of his constitutional power, as Commander-in-Chief, to issue this proclamation as a military act. I had, when before Corinth, might have sent a force of a hundred miles to catch and bring into his lines a hundred negroes, with the wagons, horses, and provisions they were bringing to Beauregard, the President and Commander-in-Chief, sitting in the center, with wider views, wider necessities, and wider rights to meet those necessities, may, if he can, prevent the whole mass of slaves from laboring to feed the rebellion. He may, if he can, by the danger of insurrection, or of starvation, or of loss of property, dishearten the rebels and drive their armies home.

To say otherwise would be to say that he might strike at rebellion, but must be careful not to strike away its corner stone.

Can he do it in fact? This question touches the expediency of the measure, and this I leave to him. But it does not touch his military right to threaten it, and do it if he can.

Judge Curtis speaks much and eloquently of the President's right to inflict “penalty” and “punishment,” and the rights of the Rebels to the protection of the law.

Rebellion has no right. If rebellion means anything it means the renunciation and destruction of all law. And therefore it is accursed before God and man.

No rebel has any right, a regard to which should weaken or obstruct any military measure needed to subdue the rebellion.

Judge Curtis's argument would give the constitution and the law to the rebels, as their sword to smite with and their shield to save them, and leave it to us only as a farce.

Then he tells us the innocent must suffer with the guilty. This is true and it is sad. But when the mingled fire and hail of God's vengeance run along the ground, they pursue no devious path that they may leave the homes of the innocent unharmed; for when national sins bring national calamities, the innocent suffer with the guilty. This may be one of the mysteries of Providence; it is at all events a fact. And what has been will be.

A soldier in one of the hospitals, who had lost one of his arms, was rejoicing over the fact. Said he, “My Grandfather lost a leg in the Revolutionary War, and our family have been bragging over it ever since. That story is an old one, and now I am going to be the hero of the family.”

Joseph Holt on the War—The Language of a Patriot.

A noble letter has just been published from the pen of Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, that true Border State Unionist. It was written to Collector Barney, of New York, in reply to an invitation to address a meeting in that city, and bears date Oct. 25th. We annex some of the more striking passages, and commend them to our readers:

THE TORPOR OF OUR ARMY—NEW GENERALS MUST BE HAD IF OLD ONES WILL NOT MOVE.

There will doubtless be present with you on the occasion referred to those capable by their eloquence of effecting all the good that popular addresses can now accomplish. I must be frank, however, and say that to me it seems that what is at this moment needed is not words, however glowing, but heroic deeds. The tongue of an archangel could scarcely comfort and animate the popular spirit in the presence of the inaction of our armies. After an unparalleled expenditure of treasure, and the marshaling of such armies as the world has never seen, and after sacrifices which are clothing the land in mourning, at the expiration of eighteen months from the commencement of the rebellion, we find it more defiant and determined, and more successful in its invasions and spoils, than at any moment since the struggle began. This from no lack of devotion on the part of the people, who have poured out their blood and treasure like water, nor yet from any lack of courage on the part of our brave volunteers. Our soldiers have been everywhere panting for a sight of the enemy, while the great heart of the country, in its solemn and earnest solicitude, is like a ground swell of the ocean, pressing on our forces toward the battle-field. A saddened belief is rapidly spreading that, unless the present condition of things is speedily changed, our cause will be lost. An immediate, bold and aggressive movement upon the enemy—following up every blow struck, and gathering the fruits of every victory gained—is what is required for our deliverance. To the accomplishment of this single object the thoughts, efforts and the prayers of the whole country should be directed. If those who are in the front will not go forward, the public safety will demand that they be assigned positions in the rear. What are the sensibilities, what the reputation, or what the cherished schemes of any General in the field, as compared with the life of such a Government and country as ours? If, with the cloudless skies, and bracing airs, and fine roads of the Autumn, our vast and completely appointed army cannot do its work, when will it be able to do so? If Lee, Jackson and Longstreet can move with promptitude and dashing celerity in the cause of treason and barbaric vandalism, why cannot our chieftains move as promptly and as fast in the cause of honor and of loyalty? How much longer will the nation endure that all its sacrifices be fruitless? Its conviction that it possesses, twice told, the power to subdue this rebellion, is not more complete than, in my judgment, will be its determination that neither the follies nor the crimes of men shall render that power unavailing.

It is this torpor of our armies—this hope deferred for the hundredth time—which has unfurled that party banner, whose shadow is now resting on so many of the loyal States. It is not disloyalty which has prompted the deplorable movement, but a weariness and discouragement consequent upon the losses, humiliations and delays we have suffered; yet it is the most alarming sign of the times, and can only be arrested by decided military success. It is the law of the very existence of such political organizations to seek strength by assaults upon the Administration in whose hands, for weal or woe, is the direction of those movements upon which necessarily depend the preservation of the Union. These assaults will grow in vigor and bitterness as they progress, and while thus indirectly affording aid and comfort to the rebellion, will make continuously, albeit unconscious approaches toward an open affiliation with it.

*** If the vast army in whose presence, as it were, a half beaten enemy is leisurely destroying one of the most important railroads of the United States, does not do its work speedily, European Governments must ere long yield to the clamor of their impoverished and starving populations, and then will come intervention “with all its woes.”

NO INSTITUTION WORTH MORE THAN THE UNION.

My faith in all this matter is simple and briefly stated. It is this: For all things that are for the Union—against all things that are against it. I am for the Union as unconditionally as I am for protecting my own body, at every cost and hazard, from the knife of the assassin. No human institution, no earthly interest, shall ever by me be weighed in the scales against the life of my country. Least of all will I approach with unsanctified feet, or permit to be thus weighed, an institution, the foundation of whose being—the African slave-trade—the laws of my country have for more than forty years denominated as a crime worthy of death—a crime not against any particular code, or any particular form of civilization, but a crime against the very race to which we belong. *Heb. homo generis* is the designation which the Christian legislation has given to the African slave-trader.

THE CONSTITUTION NO SHIELD FOR TRAITORS.

I yield to no man in veneration for the Constitution, or in determination that its

blessings shall be extended to those who respect and obey it. The door to all these blessings is widely open to the Southern people, and they are earnestly invoked by the President to enter it and enjoy them.

These institutions and their every interest are in their own hands, and can be saved not only from ruin, but from the slightest injury, by the utterance of a single word—a word of duty and of honor. But, if in their passionate pursuit of separate empire, and in their blind resentments against brethren who have never wronged them, they refuse to speak that word, and prefer to perish themselves rather than that the loyal States shall escape destruction—be it so. The world will judge aright, and history will record its judgment. But is it not childish prattle to say that the South can claim to be at the same moment the *protector* and the destroyer of the Constitution? Does it not require an audacity absolutely satanic to insist that the beneficial provisions of that hallowed instrument shall be secured to states and people who are hourly spurning and spitting upon its authority, and who are leading forward large armies to overwhelm it, and with it the homes and hopes of all who are rallying in its defense? War—certainly one like this, in self-defense—is clearly constitutional; but, if such a war has its restraints, it has also its rights and duties; prominent among which is the right and duty of weakening the enemy by all possible means, and thus abridging the sanguinary conflict. Never until now has it entered into the imaginations of men to conceive that among these duties is that of seeing that the enemy is clothed and fed and armed before he is struck. In prosecuting the war, while exercising our right to weaken the enemy, we may destroy not only ships upon the sea, and fortresses and cities upon the land, but human life upon the battle field. But what institution, what material interest is more hallowed than human life, and what material interest is there belonging to the enemy that we are obliged to spare even though by doing so we should perish ourselves? The Constitution is a charter of National life and not of National death. All movements which seek or tend to the dissolution of the Government created by it, and of which it is the soul, are in conflict with its spirit, and with the scope and end of its enactments, and may be resisted to the death by its express or implied authority. Neither the keenest vision nor the most delicate ear can detect in any line or letter of that glorious charter the faintest throb of sympathy with treason or traitors.

Late News.

Quite a large number of vessels have been wrecked on the South American coast.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Engine Fauntleroy, 2d Lieut., 20th Illinois; J. B. Stockton, 1st Kansas; H. S. Dygert, Captain, 16th Michigan; H. G. Thomas, Captain, and Joseph Farmer, Second Lieutenant, 2d Kentucky; Chas. Carron, Quartermaster, 2d Kentucky; E. F. Giles, H. Richardson, Captains, and H. C. Tresler, and B. Morse, Lieutenants, 7th Wisconsin; Capt. Rositar, 54th Illinois; D. A. Kimball, Lieutenant, 103d Ohio; John Kesler, 20th Indiana; Wm. W. Gwynne, First Lieutenant, 60th Ohio, have been dismissed from service for being absent without leave, together with the loss of pay and all allowances that are now or may become due. Colonel Bell, 13th Illinois cavalry, for deserting command; Julius S. Hooker, Lieutenant 39th Ohio, taken prisoner at his own desire; C. Murphy, Captain 5th Ohio, absent without leave and speaking in an improper manner of the war and of the President, Frank A. Hard, 2d Lieutenant 94th Ohio, absent without leave during retreat, J. W. Taylor, Lt. Col. 4th Ohio, represented by officers as troublesome, have all been dismissed from the service for reasons herein stated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Arrived—steamer Sierra Nevada from the Northern coast, bringing three hundred and thirty passengers, \$220,000 in treasure from British Columbia, and \$160,000 from Oregon.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—General Patterson's death was caused by the accidental discharge of a pistol, which he kept under his pillow, while in the act of changing from one hand to the other.

General Pope, it is said is ordered to St. Louis to relieve General Curtis. The rebel force at Fredericksburg is understood to be twenty thousand. Several locomotives are kept fired up constantly. General Longstreet assumed command on Wednesday.

Gen. McClellan's Mississippi expedition, it is said, will be ready to move by the 5th of December.

Gen. McClellan has written a note to the chairman of the committee on national affairs of the city council, declining the honor of a public reception and the hospitality of the city.

NO STEP BACKWARD.—President Lincoln yesterday assured Gov. Yates and Mr. Arnold that he had no intention of withdrawing or modifying his proclamation of freedom, but on the contrary he should issue the supplementary one on the 1st of January. He also remarked that he did not interpret the recent elections as expressing a desire on the part of the people for the withdrawal of the proclamation.—Chicago Tribune.

The New York Evening Express denies, by authority, the statement that Charles A. Dana, formerly of the New York Tribune, has been appointed assistant secretary of war. It says no such appointment has been made.

General Butler's Latest Order.

General Butler has issued another of his characteristic orders, again applying one of the rebel regulations to the case of Federal soldiers, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 6, 1862.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 1, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
New Orleans, La., March 20, 1862.

General Order No. 90.

* * * XII. All process from any court of law or equity in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, for the election of the families of soldiers now in the service of the Government, either on land or water, for rent past due, is hereby suspended, and no such collections shall be forced until further orders. * * *
By command of Maj.-Gen. Lovell,
J. G. PICKENS, Asst. Adj't-Gen.

The above extract from orders of the Rebel General Lovell is accepted and ordered, as referring to the families of soldiers and sailors now in the service of the United States.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Butler,
Geo. C. Strong, Asst. Adj't-Gen.

Proclamation of the Governor of South Carolina.

General PICKENS, of South Carolina has issued a proclamation in reference to the military defence of the State, from which we take the following extract.

In relation to the police and internal safety of the State, I trust that every man will be forthwith prepared to guard and protect the helpless and innocent from any of the dreadful consequences which our brutal enemies seem determined to inaugurate on or before the first day of January next. With this view, I urge all between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five to enroll themselves according to the resolutions hereto attached.

All persons who may be taken in any attempts to produce disturbance among our slaves or resistance to their masters, whether under commission or by orders from the United States authority or not, shall be, if arrested by any State troops, or State Police, handed over to the authorities of the State alone, to be dealt with as felons. There never has been any period when our slaves were generally more peaceable and properly disposed than at present, and I trust that no undue suspicion or unfounded rumors will receive any hasty credence. I do not expect anything serious from the infamous measures alluded to, but we owe it to our families and country to be active and guarded. For the next three months let no citizen of South Carolina be careless or unprepared.

Let the district guards and police, referred to in the resolutions below, be immediately and thoroughly organized. Let there be a universal feeling of safety consequent upon strict organization and thorough preparation. In these perilous times let there be no dissension or complaint at any temporary inconvenience, or any orders that may appear at first unnecessary. Let the men of age and worth step forward and set examples that all will feel and respect. The strength of the community consists in strict obedience to orders and to discipline. We have no time to cavil. There will be no danger unless from carelessness and neglect of duty. Let the whole State, with one voice, rise to the emergency, and we are safe from any foreign or domestic foe.

A letter from this city to the Cincinnati Commercial says that recruits by hundreds daily come in from East Tennessee, and without ceremony enter the service. The brigade of noble and gallant East Tennesseans before it reaches Nashville will number nearly ten thousand strong, in which will be near two thousand cavalry, well armed and equipped as such. Altogether, they will be sufficiently strong to raise the Star-Spanned Banner in every county in East Tennessee, and maintain their position against any force the rebels can send against them.—Lou. Journal.

NEGRO LABORERS AT HILTON HEAD.—The effective hands on the plantations at Hilton Head amount to 3,817, and of non-effective chiefly old people and children, 3,110. During last season they cultivated 6,444 acres of corn, 1,407 of potatoes, and 3,384 of cotton. There were fifty-seven couples married in September.

\$100 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM FRONT OF HOSPITAL No. 6, Sunday, P.M., November 24th.

A JET BLACK HORSE.

with eight hind foot white; seat upon the left thigh, and some unusual injuries on the lower part of the neck in front. He is about 15 hands high; in good condition; has a fast walk; canters and trots under the saddle.

The above reward will be paid for his recovery, the thief designated, or \$20 for the horse, or a liberal reward for information leading to his recovery.

CHARLES W. COLEMAN, Capt. T. J. COLEMAN, Quartermaster, at Gen. Palmer's Headquarters, NASHVILLE, Nov. 24th, 1862. [No. 1-107]

TO SUTLERS

WATCH DEALERS!

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE SILVER AND GOLD

Watches, Chains, &c.,

FOR SALE AT

E. MAYER & CO.'S,

No. 36 Market Street, NASHVILLE, TENN.